

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Partly cloudy with local showers to-day  
and probably to-morrow.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 71; lowest, 56.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

# ALLIES TO SEAL GERMANY TIGHT REFUSAL TO SIGN PEACE; NEUTRAL AID IS SOUGHT TO CLOSE EVERY COMMERCIAL EXIT; WILSON WARNS COUNCIL U. S. MAY REJECT TURKISH MANDATE

## \$1,200,000,000 ASKED BY HINES FOR RAILROADS

Request Covers Estimated  
Needs for 1918 and  
Present Year.

DEFICITS ARE \$486,184,940

Request Brings Total for Lines  
to \$1,700,000,000—\$1,-  
214,000,000 Is Loans.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, sent to Congress to-day an estimate calling for \$1,200,000,000 to be used in paying off deficits already incurred in sixteenth months of Government operation of the railroads and for expenditures for 1919. This sum, if granted, will bring the total allotted for the Government operation of the roads to \$1,700,000,000, of which sum, Director-General Hines asserts, \$1,214,000,000 eventually will be returned to the Government or is returnable.

The difference between \$1,700,000,000 and \$1,214,000,000 is due, according to the letter of Director-General Hines, to deficits in the operation of the roads in 1918 and the first four months of 1919. These deficits, as explained by the Director-General, were \$236,184,940 for 1918 and \$250,000,000 for the first four months of the present calendar year. The money, which Mr. Hines expects to be returned, at present is tied up in working capital of the roads or has been advanced to the account of the railroad corporations.

Earlier in the year Mr. Hines had asked for an addition of \$750,000,000 to the revolving funds for the Government operation of the roads and the appropriation to-day is \$200,000,000 higher than recent estimates had placed it.

Fillbuster Delayed Request.

The request for \$750,000,000 was held up by fillbuster at the closing session of the last Congress, which explains why Mr. Hines now is asking for funds.

Representative Good (Ia.), chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, said that hearings on the request of the Director-General would begin on Tuesday and that a recommendation by the committee was expected before the close of next week. The needs for funds are shown in Director-General Hines' letter, in which he also attempts to explain away the deficits already incurred. The letter follows:

Requirements for 1918:

"The amount necessary to defray operating deficit—the difference between the standard rental payable to the railroad companies and the net operating income for the year 1918—\$236,184,940.

"For net excess of current assets over current liabilities partly available for the immediate working capital requirements, \$201,928,198.

"For improvements on inland waterways, \$2,641,858.

"Amounts advanced for account of railroad companies to enable them to pay in part their current liabilities, \$100,000,000.

"Amount of additions and betterments expenditures, including equipment made to the railroad companies' operating during 1918, which is to be carried by the Railroad Administration for the time being, \$352,553,485.

"Loans during 1918 to railroad companies not immediately payable, \$48,482,959.

"Total requirements for 1918, \$941,822,428.

"Less amount heretofore appropriated, \$459,000,000.

"Balance required for 1918, \$482,822,428.

"Estimated requirements for 1919:

"For amount of additions and betterments expenditures, including equipment made and to be made to the railroad properties during 1919, which is to be carried by the Railroad Administration for the time being, \$553,485,485.

"For improvements to develop inland waterways, \$17,700,000.

"For financing the Boston and Maine Railroad Company reorganization, \$20,000,000.

"For operating deficit for the first four months of 1919, \$250,000,000.

"For additional working capital, \$222,061,802.

"Total estimated requirements for 1919, \$758,197,287.

"Grand total requirements for 1918 and 1919, \$1,200,000,000.

Explains Deficit for 1918.

"The operating deficit of \$236,184,940 for the year 1918 was due largely to two factors: First, the winter of 1918 was unprecedented in its severity and in its effect on railroad operations; and second, the increase in passenger and freight rates, averaging about 25 per cent, were in effect for only a few days in excess of six months, while heavily increased expenditures due to war con-

## Early Restoration of I. C. C. Powers Planned

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—An early effort will be made to put legislation through Congress to restore to the Interstate Commerce Commission some powers it exercised before the war and which were taken from it when the carriers were turned over to the Government. This action was forecast to-night after a conference among Senator Cummins (Iowa), who will be chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee; Representative Esch (Wis.), chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee; Clifford Thorne, representing many shippers throughout the country, and S. H. Cowan of the National Live Stock Association. Shippers object particularly to the fact that at present the Director-General of Railroads can raise rates without the Interstate Commerce Commission having power to suspend them and investigate their reasonableness before they are permitted to become operative.

## G. O. P. TO REVISE TARIFF IN FULL

Action to Repeal Luxury Tax  
to Be Taken This Week  
as First Move.

RAIL RATE CUT DEPLORED

Imported Goods Get Lower

Figure Than Domestic,

Fordney Says.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Official notice was served to-day on Congress and on the Administration that the Republicans will undertake extensive hearings immediately with the idea of ultimate complete revision of the present tariff laws.

Representative Fordney (Mich.), chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, declared in the House that he had been instructed by the Republicans of that committee to make this announcement and also that the immediate work of the committee would be to repeal the luxury tax schedule of the Kitchen tax law. Bills to accomplish this have been introduced and will be acted upon by the Ways and Means Committee probably within a week.

The necessity for an immediate revision of the tariff was set forth by Mr. Fordney. "I learned yesterday that the Railroad Administration has, without consulting any other branch of the Government," said he, "decided to reduce freight rates on foreign imports entering this country on the Pacific coast and going to the Atlantic coast. They have decided to reduce rates on foreign imports, especially from the Orient, from \$2.70 a ton to \$1.87, a less than cost rate, and to \$1.50 a ton on coastwise trade to \$1.50."

The Department of Commerce knew nothing about it, said Mr. Fordney, and the Railroad Administration said that the change was made as the result of a unanimous request from importers of foreign made goods. Domestic producers had made no such request, Mr. Fordney found out.

"Gentlemen," he declared, "this is in every sense of the word a reduction of our present tariff on imported goods. It is another way of getting lower import duties by lowering the rate of freight of these goods and not on domestic made goods. I mean lowering the rate on imported goods, but not on domestic goods between the Pacific coast and the Atlantic."

The order for lowering the rates came from Chicago, he said. "This is a matter of very great importance," he continued, "therefore I see much more necessity for a revision of our tariff laws right now than at any other time in the history of the act on the part of the Railroad Administration."

Two Killed by Plane  
Striking Sandbar

Aviator and Passenger Lose  
Lives in Atlantic City.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 24.—Both Eryl Kendrick, operating a Curtiss 100 horse power flying boat, and James Bew of Atlantic City, a wealthy real estate dealer, were killed instantly at 6:28 o'clock this evening at the inlet, about a mile north of here.

Kendrick earlier in the day had given a remarkable demonstration of landing his seaplane on the beach in front of the boardwalk. The accident was caused by motor trouble, which forced Kendrick to make a landing on a sandbar. When bystanders reached the place both men were dead.

Rioting and Fires in Bilbao.

PARIS, May 24.—Severe rioting occurred Friday at Bilbao, where 13,000 factory workers are on strike, according to a wireless dispatch from Madrid. A fire started during the rioting, causing a loss of several million dollars. The daughter of the Mayor of Bilbao was killed in the fighting.

## WILSON WOULD NAME THE MAN OR RUN AGAIN

That Is President's State of  
Mind, Asserts a Person  
Who Is Close to Him.

FAVORITE SONS TO STALK

McAdoo, Cox and Others to  
Hold Delegates—Marshall  
and Clark Are Feared.

President Wilson has not decided yet

whether he cares to run for a third term. This statement was made to The Sun yesterday by a man who has been generally considered in Washington to speak with authority on matters pertaining to the Administration. He was discussing the report published in The Sun yesterday that Col. Edward M. House has recommended a young man to act as publicity adviser in a campaign for the nomination that was about to be started on behalf of William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, upon which deductions had been made to the effect that President Wilson had reached the conclusion that he did not care to enter the arena of another Presidential campaign.

It was explained by this national figure that anything that may be done by way of promoting a candidacy for Mr. McAdoo or any other friend of the President must be kept secret. Those who place the interests of the President always before their own are preparing to use time honored political strategy. It is said to be the desire of the President to see that the delegates of as many States as possible are not left unattached as assets for any candidate to fight for.

Depends on League Approval.

It will depend, it was asserted, on just how the nation receives the peace treaty, tied up as it is with the League of Nations. It is said that President Wilson will decide as to whether he will run for a third term on the basis of the League. He has no doubt that he will have little trouble in getting the nomination if he should express a desire for it, but there have been those who have said he could dictate the choice of any other nominee. That he would greatly desire to select the candidate in any case is not questioned by any one.

The strategy, it is understood, is to try to elect delegates in the various States for favorite sons, who at the same time would be in command of the forces of the Finns and Estonians on each side of the Gulf of Finland and by Gen. Maynard in the region of Lake Onega. On the Archangel front, where the American troops are assisting in the operations, Bolshevik attacks have ceased. This is interpreted by military experts here as indicating that the Bolsheviks have transferred all their available forces for the defence of the capital.

The Daily Telegraph says that the British and allied policy of helping the Russian opponents of the Bolshevik Government to help themselves remains in force. The paper adds that the situation to-day is that the movement led by Admiral Kolchak, in command of the forces in eastern Russia, is in a fair way to stamp out Bolshevism. Admiral Kolchak, the paper continues, is being assisted by British non-combatant troops, commanded by Col. John Ward, a Laborer and Socialist.

Bolsheviks Losing Morale.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency in a despatch from Omsk, under date of May 17, says that reports received by the General Staff of the Siberian army indicate the rapid disintegration of the morale of the Bolsheviks. Mobilized workmen and peasants are deserting at the first opportunity, and even the Bolshevik commissaries are reported to be disheartened by the trend of events. Many of them openly are declaring that they are ready to flee from Russia.

Siberian newspapers print resolutions adopted at recent meetings of peasants in the district of Samara. The peasants decided to expel all those with Bolshevik sympathies, to organize special peasant detachments to fight the Bolsheviks and to arm all men between 18 and 50 for this purpose.

The Bolsheviks are now in a desperate position.

Continued on Second Page.

Little Club Does Bit  
for Sun Fund To-night

MOLLY KING, Lillian Bradley,  
Elizabeth Brice, Vera  
Nicollin, Harry Carroll, Martin  
Culhane, Will Morrissey are  
some of the artists who are to  
drive for smokes. They have  
chosen Sunday night because  
they can give their whole time  
to making the party one of the  
first class. Read of its plans for  
donations made already to the  
fund to be sold at auction on  
page 1, section 4.

Warning! The Sun To-  
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tion or publication. It employs  
no agents or solicitors.

IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD  
see advertisement on page 15, Sec. 4—Adv.

## Hindenburg Appeals for Swiss Residence

By the Associated Press.

GENEVA, May 24.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg formally appealed to the Swiss Government yesterday asking permission to reside in Switzerland as a simple citizen. The Field Marshal, who recently bought a villa on the shores of Lake Constance, added that he had had only fourteen days' holiday since the war began. The Swiss authorities are somewhat embarrassed, as it is known that Von Hindenburg is a monarchist and also an intriguer, and may use this neutral country as a nucleus for further intrigues. It is learned, however, that when sufficient guarantees are given permission for his residence will be granted. In the meantime the Germans continue their anti-allied propaganda in Switzerland.

## FIRES RAGING IN PETROGRAD

Explosions Frequent as Hard  
Pressed Reds Destroy  
Munitions.

BIG UPRISING SEEMS NEAR

Attacks on U. S. Men Halt as  
Troops Leave Archangel to  
Defend Capital.

LONDON, May 24.—Reports forwarded from Helsinki, Finland, by the correspondent of the Daily Mail indicate that parts of Petrograd are in flames and that the Bolsheviks, hard pressed by enemy forces on three sides in the conquering drive on the Russian capital, are destroying their ammunition stores. The correspondent reports also that machine gun firing has been heard in Petrograd and it is believed that the population has risen against the Bolsheviks.

Great fires and explosions are raging throughout Petrograd, according to the reports reaching Helsinki. Other advices show that Petrograd is closely threatened by the advances of the Finns and Estonians on each side of the Gulf of Finland and by Gen. Maynard in the region of Lake Onega. On the Archangel front, where the American troops are assisting in the operations, Bolshevik attacks have ceased. This is interpreted by military experts here as indicating that the Bolsheviks have transferred all their available forces for the defence of the capital.

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## PREMIERS TOLD NOT TO RELY ON SENATE ACTION

Two Alternate Plans for  
Constantinople Now Be-  
fore the Big Four.

GREECE MAY ASSUME IT

This Suggestion Based on  
Theory That International  
Rule Is Impracticable.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 24.—President Wilson has informed the Council of Four, it was reported in Peace Conference circles to-day, that the other members of the council should be prepared for the United States not to take a mandate for Constantinople or any other part of Turkey.

This is interpreted not as the personal inclination of the President against a mandate, but as a precaution in case Congress does not approve of a Turkish mandate.

The reported stand of the President has had the effect of starting two distinct movements with relation to the Turkish problem. The first is to place Constantinople under an international commission in which all the great Powers would have a voice.

Should this not prove acceptable the second plan will be put forward. This plan is based on the assumption that if the rivalries among the great Powers of Europe make it inexpedient for Great Britain, France or Italy to take the mandate to entrust it to Greece with the support of the great Powers.

Premier Venizelos of Greece has let it be known that he is not urging this plan, but that Greece is ready to assume the mandate if neither the United States nor an international commission is prepared to assume responsibility.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Henry Morgenthau's proposal that the United States make mandatory over Constantinople, Anatolia and Armenia, as reported from Paris, is strongly opposed by Armenians in the United States. It was said to-day in official circles. Their opposition is based on belief that this inevitably would result in the continued domination of Turkey over Armenia.

Miran Sevaaly, representative in the United States of the Armenian national delegation, in discussing the proposal with officials of the State Department to-day, said it might wreck the entire plan to have the United States act as mandatory over Armenia, and would certainly lead to continued friction in Asia Minor.

The Government has been advised that Grand Vizier Ferid Pasha heads the new Turkish cabinet and that nearly all the Ministers who resigned in protest against the occupation of Smyrna have returned to their posts to resign. The Grand Vizier retains the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and Gen. Chevket Turgut becomes Secretary of War.

Although the cabinet has been reformed, the former Minister of Public Instruction, has succeeded Mehmed Ali as Minister of the Interior.

GEN. D'ESPÈREY IN KISHINEV.

French Commander Finds Rumanian Troops' Morale Good.

PARIS, May 24.—Gen. Franchet d'Espèrey and General de la Motte, French army commander in the Rumanian forces in southeastern Europe, have arrived at Kishinev, the capital of Bessarabia, according to a telegram from the city.

The purpose of their trip is to acquaint themselves with the military situation on the Danister front.

The telegram says that the Rumanian troops are in good order and that the morale of the Rumanian troops is to be good and order reigning in the province.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES  
BAPTISTS \$2,000,000

Their Convention Accepts Inter-  
church Movement Plan.

DENVER, May 24.—Rejection of proposals for an organic union of evangelist churches, acceptance of the inter-church movement and the gift of \$2,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller for mission work were the outstanding features of to-day's session of the Northern Baptist Convention.

The Rockefeller gift contingent upon the completion of the \$6,000,000 church fund, was said to be the largest individual gift ever made to missionary work in any denomination. Already \$5,500,000 of the sum has been raised and President F. W. Ayer of Philadelphia told the convention he was confident that the remainder would be raised.

One half of the total will go to the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society of Boston and the other half to the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York. The Rockefeller gift was in addition to \$750,000 already contributed toward the \$6,000,000 fund.

Acceptance of the interchurch movement, together with a proposal for a merger of financial interests of various denominations for a campaign of money raising similar to the United War Work campaign conducted by army welfare organizations, came as a surprise. When the vote was taken opposition had dwindled, due to reservations in the acceptance provided that the interchurch federation should never attempt to effect an organization of churches, and other provisions preserving the independence and traditions of the Baptist Church.

## Gens. Liggett and Robertson Confer on Military Action if Germans Fail to Sign

By the Associated Press.

COBLENZ, May 24.—Gen. Sir William Robertson, commanding the British army of occupation, came here yesterday for a conference with Lieut.-Gen. Hunter Liggett, commander of the American Third Army, regarding joint military action should the Germans fail to accept the peace terms.

British aviation officers also have arrived at Coblenz, and have discussed with the heads of the Third Army plans for aviation activities in case these should be necessary in connection with a military movement.

## AUSTRIA LOSES SLIGHT CHANGES EVERY WARSHIP

Allies Insist in Treaty Also  
That Army Must Be Cut  
to 15,000 Men.

ALL WAR PLANTS TO GO

Council Has Much Work Ahead  
Besides Work on Turkish  
and Bulgarian Pacts.

PARIS, May 24.—Although the treaty of peace with Austria is not completed and will not be ready for presentation until next Wednesday at the earliest, it is possible now to give an outline of the military and naval terms to be imposed by the allied and associated Powers on the ally of Germany in the war.

The military terms framed by the Council of Four in conference with Marshal Foch, Commander in Chief of the allied armies; General Diaz, Commander in Chief of the Italian armies, and other military leaders provides that Austria's formidable army of more than a million men, and which was second only to that of Germany at the outbreak of the war, must be reduced to 15,000 men. Virtually all the military supplies of Austria also must be surrendered or destroyed and further military production must be abolished.

The naval terms also are sweeping. All the warships being surrendered and the position of Austria as a naval Power being terminated.

The Council of Four at its session to-day still had the Austrian treaty before it for consideration. Experts were called in for consultation about the economic clauses, and when these are drafted it is believed that the treaty will be ready for presentation to the Austrian delegates.

The American delegation has prepared a memorandum showing the status of affairs before the Peace Conference with the conclusion of the treaty with Austria. The memorandum discloses that a formidable amount of business remains to be transacted in addition to the Turkish and Bulgarian treaties. This business covers a wide range of international subjects.

The memorandum runs through many pages, with scores of headings, and leaves no doubt that the conference will continue for a considerable time after the treaties have been signed and President Wilson has departed for the United States. To assist in the remaining task President Wilson will leave other members of the delegation here with instructions to carry out the work still requiring attention.

AUSTRALIAN SEAMEN STRIKE.

CONSTANT WALKOUT MAY CAUSE COAL SHORTAGE.

MELBOURNE, Australia, May 24.—A seamen's strike affecting the Australian coastal trade and the Commonwealth Shipping line has been declared in Brisbane and there are indications that it will spread to Sydney and Melbourne.

Although the seamen are working under an award of an arbitration court, they no longer wish to abide by the terms of the award.

The only danger from the strike is a possible shortage of coal in all centers outside of New South Wales, thus shutting down industries. The coal supply has been at low ebb for some time because of the influenza epidemic and the prevailing war conditions.

AUTHORS' PLEA FOR GERMANY.

Other Englishmen Also Say Peace Terms Are Bar to League.

LONDON, May 24.—An appeal signed by a number of eminent professors and others, including the Bishop of Oxford, Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor party, and H. G. Wells, John Maynard Keynes, George G. A. Murray and Jerome K. Jerome, authors, has been published here, urging the reconsideration of the terms of peace on the ground that they belie the spirit of the fourteen points of President Wilson.

The appeal declares that the terms constitute a breach of faith with a beaten enemy and reduce Germany to the position of a subject nation. It concludes with a statement that on such a basis "it is impossible to establish any true League of Nations."

Strike Ties Up Panama Cars.

PANAMA, May 24.—Street cars of the Panama system were tied up to-day by a strike of motormen and conductors. The employees receive seventeen cents an hour and demand an increase in wages.

RYAN ENDS SINN FEIN TASK.

Walsh and Dunne Remain in Paris to Plead for De Valera.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 24.—Michael J. Ryan, one of the representatives of Irish societies in the United States who have been here in connection with the effort to get a hearing for the Irish Sinn Fein delegates before the Peace Conference, started to-day for America. Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, and Edward F. Dunne, former Governor of Illinois, the two other members of the committee, have decided to remain here for a time to await developments regarding the request that Prof. Edward de Valera and other representatives of the Irish cause receive safe conducts to come to Paris.

Brasili Chief Honored by Paris.

PARIS, May 24.—The Franco-American Committee gave a banquet last night in honor of Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil. Gabriel Hanotaux, president of the committee, toasted the friendship of France and Brazil and Dr. Pessoa replied.

Tokio Trade Envoy Visits Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, May 24.—Dr. Yamashita, vice-president of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, has arrived here in the interests of Japanese commerce in Brazil. He was accompanied by two secretaries of the Tokio chamber.

Immediate Reply to Identical Note Requested by Victorious Powers.

SUPPLIES GUARANTEED

Blanket Export Licenses  
Would Be Issued Under  
Proposed Arrangement.

RESENTMENT IN HOLLAND

Dutch Believe Ebert Government Will Yield After Allied Troops Advance.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, May 24.—In preparation for reimposing a rigorous blockade upon Germany should she refuse to sign the peace treaty the Allies have addressed an identical note to all contiguous neutrals asking them if they will agree not to trade with Germany either by re-exporting importations from the allied countries or by importing anything from Germany. The neutrals are asked to answer immediately so that the Allies may perfect a license plan in case a blockade should be necessary.

The new arrangement would differ materially from the old, sealing Germany up tight. Under the old guarantees by the neutrals re-export was forbidden, but the neutrals were allowed to import from Germany coal and other necessities, which the Allies, because of the shortage of shipping, were unable to furnish to these countries. Consequently, all through the war blockade Germany did much business with Scandinavia, Holland and Switzerland, particularly in coal.

Since the signing of the armistice in November this business has increased, free trade in foods being allowed and also other German products, provided that the credit be used for purchases of food under the Brussels agreement. In their note the Allies promise that if the required guarantees are given by the neutrals that they will not do any business with the Germans the Allies will supply the coal and other things now purchased in Germany, as they are able now, because of the cessation of submarine warfare, to divert shipping for the supply of these neutrals.

Effect of Arrangement.

The effect of this arrangement would be that Holland, Switzerland and Scandinavia would send their borders to the Germans more completely than ever was done in the war. With the fleets of the Allies in the Baltic, Germany, therefore, would be closed tight. Such guarantees are required from the neutrals, it is explained, would permit the Allies to issue blanket export licenses instead of resorting again to the cumbersome system that was necessary under the old form of guarantee.

How the neutrals will view this suggestion is a question which is causing much speculation. Probably some of them, including Holland, will resist it; the Dutch have already been saying that right long ago was superseded by might. Should